

**Icomb Place
Icomb
Gloucestershire**
Archaeological Evaluation



for
Property Pathfinder Ltd

CA Project: CR0152
CA Report: CR0152_1

September 2019



Icomb Place Icomb Gloucestershire

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Icomb Place
Location:	Icomb, Gloucestershire
NGR:	421086 222435
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	17 July to 9 August 2019
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Corinium Museum, Cirencester
Site Code:	CAIP19

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in July and August 2019 at Icomb Place, Icomb, Gloucestershire. Three trenches were excavated.

The remains of a substantial moat were identified in Trench 2, excavated immediately adjacent to the historic northern entrance into Icomb Place. Further probable fills of this moat were encountered in both Trenches 1 and 3, indicating that the moat originally extended along the entire north-eastern façade of the property.

Evidence from Trench 2 suggests that the foundations of the extant northern range of Icomb Place were built directly on to the base of the moat. Two further north-west/south-east aligned walls, both similarly built on to the base of the moat itself, were also identified in Trench 2. The function of these walls remains unclear; however they may have functioned as piers or abutments for a probable wooden structure/bridge spanning the moat.

Within Trench 2 the earliest fill of the moat, containing artefactual material of broad 14th to 18th-century date, suggests that the moat was initially clay-lined. A series of four waterlogged fills, each containing material of primarily 16th to 19th-century date, were identified overlying this deposit and indicate that the moat may have fallen out of use during this time. These fills were sealed by a layer of demolition material containing fragments of medieval/early post-medieval floor tile and leather shoe fragments of 17th-century date and it is possible that this deposit relates to a phase of alteration undertaken at Icomb Place during the mid to late 17th century. The remaining fills of the moat comprised undated rubbly sit-clays which appear to represent deliberate attempts to backfill the moat. The latest of these deposits, as identified in Trenches 2 and 3, were cut by the construction cut for a

stone-lined drain/culvert. A single sherd of mid to late 18th-century pottery and a shard of post-medieval glass were recovered from the internal fill of this drain/culvert within Trench 3.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In July and August 2019 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Property Pathfinder at Icomb Place, Icomb, Gloucestershire (centred at NGR: 421086 222435; Fig. 1). The archaeological evaluation was undertaken following consultation between Charles Parry, Archaeologist, Gloucestershire County Council, the archaeological advisor to Cotswold District Council (CDC) and Cotswold Archaeology (CA) and was designed to investigate the possible location of a former moat and associated drawbridge, believed to be associated with either the current property or an earlier medieval antecedent.
- 1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2019) and approved by Charles Parry. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014).

The site

- 1.3 The area subject to evaluation measures approximately 100m² in extent and is located immediately to the north-east of Icomb Place itself; a Grade I Listed Building (list entry number: 1153494). The area subject to evaluation lies at approximately 168.5m AOD and is currently occupied by a level area of lawn and part of a crushed stone haul road associated with ongoing internal renovations to the existing property.
- 1.4 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Marlstone Rock Formation of the Jurassic Period (BGS 2019). The natural substrate, comprising compact orange brown clay with occasional sand patches was identified within Trench 2.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The site is located c. 1km to the east of Icomb Hill, a causewayed camp dating to the middle Neolithic (Darvill 1987) with evidence for its subsequent use during the Iron Age as a hillfort (Saville 1975).

- 2.2 Icomb Place itself was constructed for Sir John Blasket around 1420, although it may have been built on the site of an earlier moated manor house (Verey and Brooks 1999), with the precise form and location of the moat currently unknown. The main house has undergone two phases of alteration, the first in the mid to late 17th century with the second in the late 19th/early 20th century. The medieval halls survive in their original form, with five-bay halls forming a cross range between two courtyards (*ibid.*).
- 2.3 An archaeological watching brief, undertaken during the refurbishment of the existing property (including the replacement of a number of internal floors and the installation of an underfloor heating system) has recently been completed (CA 2019). The watching brief identified a number of deposits, features and internal structures relating to the historic development of Icomb Place, although none could be conclusively ascribed to a specific phase of the property's development (*ibid.*).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the evaluation were to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site (specifically, the location and extent of the postulated moat and any associated structures/deposits, if identified), including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality. In accordance with *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014), the evaluation has been designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains. The information gathered will be used to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of any future proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of any future development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of three trenches in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). Trench 1 measured 5m in length and 3.5m in width and Trench 3 measured 4.5m in length and 4m in width. Following discussions between CA and Charles Parry it was agreed that Trench 2 would be extended in length to

8.5m in order to investigate the full width of the potential moat identified within the trench. The trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4: *Survey Manual*.

- 4.2 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.3 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* and were sampled and processed. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.4 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with the Corinium Museum along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS (FIGS 2-5)

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts, finds and environmental samples (palaeoenvironmental evidence) are to be found in Appendices A, B and C respectively.

Trench 1 (Fig. 2)

- 5.2 Stratigraphically the earliest deposit encountered within Trench 1 was artefactually undated silt-clay 107, identified at a depth of 1.45m below present ground level (bpgl). The function of this deposit remains unclear due to its limited exposure; however it is considered most likely to represent a fill of the probable moat, more clearly defined in Trench 2. Excavation ceased at the top of this deposit. Deposit 107 was overlain by a series of five artefactually undated rubbly silt-clay deposits,



102, 103, 104, 105 and 106, all of which are likely to represent deliberate episodes of backfilling. The latest of these fills, 102, was sealed by modern crushed stone haul-road 100.

Trench 2 (Figs 2-4)

- 5.3 Natural substrate 225, comprising compact yellow-grey clay with occasional sand patches, was identified at a depth of 0.75m below present ground level (bpgl) towards the north-eastern end of the trench. It was sealed by artefactually sterile silt-clay subsoil 247, measuring up to 0.5m in thickness.
- 5.4 The subsoil was cut by substantial north-west/south-east aligned ditch 213, which measured up to 6.3m in width and up to 2.7m in depth. Its north-eastern (outer) edge was initially near-vertical before sloping more moderately as it approached the broadly flat base. The size and location of this ditch suggests that it is likely to represent a former moat (see *Archaeological Background* above).
- 5.5 Partially exposed wall footings 238, 243 and 246 were built directly on to the base of the postulated moat. Footing 238, for wall 239, was positioned directly against the north-eastern edge of the moat and was constructed from rough limestone blocks bonded by compact blue-grey clay (see Figs 4a, 4b and 4c). It measured 0.6m in width and 0.5m in height. Associated wall 239 was constructed from roughly faced limestone blocks bonded by compact blue-grey clay and measured 0.6m in width and 0.6m in height. Wall 239 was butted to the north-east by compact stony clay deposit 240. The exact function of this deposit remains unclear; however it may represent an attempt to support or infill behind wall 239.
- 5.6 Footing 243, for wall 244, was located towards the centre of the moat and was constructed from rough limestone slabs and fragments bonded by compact blue-grey clay. It measured 1.2m in width and 0.55m in height. Wall 244 was constructed from roughly hewn limestone blocks bonded by compact blue-grey clay and measured 0.56m in width and 0.45m in height (see Figs 4b and 4c).
- 5.7 Substantial wall footing 246, which represents the footing of the extant north-eastern facade of Icomb Place itself, was identified at the south-western end of the trench. It was of rough limestone block and fragment construction, bonded by compact blue-grey clay and measured more than 1m in width and 1.1m in height. The ashlar walls of the extant north-eastern entrance to Icomb Place, 211, were constructed directly

on top of footing 246. Two sockets or recesses, possibly to hold substantial timber beams, were noted beneath the threshold stones of this entrance within the trench.

- 5.8 Wall footings 238, 243 and 246 were butted by a thin layer of compact grey silty clay, 234/237, which contained very occasional charcoal flecks and angular small limestone fragments throughout. A single sherd of 14th to 18th-century pottery and a number of iron objects, including; a stylus (Ra.9) and two iron knives (Ra. 10 and Ra. 12) of probable later medieval date, and seven nails were recovered from this deposit. The function of deposit 234/237 remains unclear however; it may represent a layer of puddling clay/lining at the base of moat 213.
- 5.9 Layer 234/237 was overlain by a series of silt-clay fills, 233/236, 232/235, 230/231 and 226/227 respectively; all of which appear to have formed via a process of sedimentary deposition. The earliest of these fills, fill 233/236, contained 36 sherds of post-medieval (16th to 19th-century) pottery, three sherds of mid 19th to mid 20th-century pottery, two fragments of post-medieval glass, 13 leather offcuts, four iron nails, a copper alloy pin, a fragment of whetstone, a spherical fragment of limestone (Ra. 14), an iron knife with a worked bone handle (Ra. 11) of possible pre 17th-century date and two fragments of animal bone. Fill 232/235 contained five sherds of post-medieval (16th to 19th-century) pottery, two sherds of mid 19th to mid 20th-century pottery, a fragment of post-medieval ceramic building material (CBM), a shard of post-medieval window glass, a copper alloy pin, 19 fragments of leather shoe, two copper alloy jettons (Ra. 7 and Ra. 8) of 15th to 17th-century date and a single fragment of animal bone. Fill 230/231 contained 35 sherds of post medieval (16th to 18th-century) pottery, a single sherd of mid 19th to mid 20th-century pottery, two fragments of post-medieval CBM, a medieval/post-medieval pewter spoon fragment, an iron knife of 16th to 17th-century date (Ra. 4), part of a medieval barrel padlock and a single fragment of animal bone. Fill 226/227 contained 64 sherds of post-medieval (16th to 19th-century) pottery, a single sherd of mid 19th to mid 20th-century pottery, four fragments of clay tobacco pipe, six shards of post-medieval window glass, 83 fragments of leather shoe, a complete leather shoe of probable early 17th-century date, 67 fragments of decorated medieval floor tile, an iron animal bell (Ra. 5), 50 fragmentary copper alloy lace ends and dress pins, a fragment of copper alloy wire (Ra. 2) and 31 fragments of animal bone. Bulk environmental samples <1> and <2>, taken from fills 226/227 and 232/235 respectively, contained quantities of charcoal, uncharred waterlogged seeds and material indicative of domestic waste (hazelnut shells, cherry pips etc.).

- 5.10 The aforementioned deposits were sealed by sandy silt fill 224 which contained numerous flecks of charcoal, mortar and limestone fragments, as well as numerous other inclusions, indicative of demolition. Fill 224 also contained 40 fragments of decorated medieval/early post-medieval floor tile, a single iron nail and 12 leather shoe fragments. A bulk environmental sample <3> taken from this deposit contained quantities of charcoal, uncharred waterlogged seeds and other material indicative of domestic waste (cherry pips etc.). Fill 224 was overlain by a series of rubbly silt-clay fills, 223, 221, 220, 219, 217, 216, 215 and 214, all of which appeared to represent deliberate episodes of backfilling within the moat. The latest of these fills, 214, was cut toward the south-western end of the trench by north-west/south-east aligned construction cut 206 for stone-lined drain/culvert 205.
- 5.11 Stone-lined drain/culvert was cut by north-west/south-east aligned construction cut 203 for ceramic drain 202. Towards the centre of the trench fill 214 was cut by modern service trench 218. The fills of modern service trench 218 and ceramic drain 202 were sealed by modern crushed stone haul-road 201.

Trench 3 (Figs 2 & 5)

- 5.12 The earliest deposit encountered, within a sondage excavated in the south-eastern corner of the trench, was wall footing 312 (representing the footing of the extant north-eastern facade of Icomb Place). It was of rough limestone block and fragment construction, bonded by compact blue-grey clay and measured 0.7m in height. The ashlar walls of the extant Guard Room of Icomb Place, 311, were constructed directly on top of this wall footing.
- 5.13 Wall footing 312 was butted to the north-east by artefactually undated dark grey-blue silt-clay deposit 308, which measured more than 0.84m in thickness. The function of this deposit remains unclear due to its limited exposure within the trench; however, it is likely to represent a fill of the probable moat more clearly defined in Trench 2. Deposit 308 was overlain by a series of three undated rubbly silt-clay deposits, 307, 306 and 302 respectively, all of which were interpreted to represent deliberate episodes of backfilling within the identified moat.
- 5.14 The latest of these deposits, 302, was cut towards the centre of the trench by north-west/south-east aligned construction cut 304 for stone-lined drain/culvert 305, most probably representing a continuation of drain/culvert 206 identified in Trench 2. A

single sherd of mid to late 18th-century pottery and a shard of post-medieval glass was recovered from the internal fill of this drain/culvert, 303. Stone-lined drain/culvert 305 was sealed by make-up/levelling deposit 301, which was in turn cut by modern service trench 310 in the north-eastern part of the trench. The fill of modern service trench 310 was subsequently overlain by modern crushed stone haul-road 300.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 Artefactual material was hand-recovered from 14 deposits (moat fills and a levelling deposit). The recovered material dates to the medieval, post-medieval and modern periods. The pottery has been recorded according to sherd count/weight per fabric. Where possible, pottery fabric codes (in parenthesis in the text) are equated to the online Gloucester pottery type series (<http://glospot.potsherd.net/docs/intro>).

Pottery: late medieval/post-medieval

- 6.2 Pottery from this date range totals three sherds (38g). Represented fabrics are Malvernian glazed wares (TF52), dating to the 14th to 16th centuries, and Midlands Purple (MP, late 14th to 18th centuries).

Post-medieval/modern

- 6.3 The majority of the pottery recovered (145 sherds, 3781g) is post-medieval/modern in date. Most common are glazed earthenwares (TF50), of mid 16th to 18th century date, and brown- (TF78) or black-glazed earthenwares (TF75), which date to the 18th to 19th centuries. The post-medieval pottery also includes Cistercian ware (TF60), dateable to the 16th to 17th centuries, and Creamware (TF69) which dates to the mid to late 18th century. Imported German stonewares are represented by Frechen (TF68, mid 16th to 17th century) and Westerwald (TF94, late 17th to 18th century). The 'late' English stonewares (TF96) date to the mid 19th to mid 20th centuries. Some deposits contain artefacts mainly of post-medieval date with just a small amount of modern pottery – this may be intrusive and in such cases both spot dates are given in Appendix B.

Ceramic building material

- 6.4 A total of 111 fragments (12024g) of ceramic building material of medieval date was retrieved. Ridge tile (glazed roof tile) was represented by three fragments from lower

moat fills 230 and 235. The remainder consists of floor tile, much of which is decorated, mostly from moat fills 224 and 226 of ditch 213 (see Photograph below). Several tile fragments display motifs also seen in the floor tile from Hailes Abbey and a common source is likely. Of note are examples featuring the rebus (a device with imagery and letters referencing the name) of Thomas Stafford, abbot of Hailes from 1483 to 1503 and Anthony Melton, abbot from 1509 to 1527 (Eames 1985, 11, 66, Figs. 8 and 86).



Other finds

- 6.5 Glass of post-medieval date totals 14 fragments (39g). Most of the fragments are pale green and derive from windows. Also included are fragments from two wine/spirits bottles in dark green coloured glass, from moat fill 230 and stone lined drain/culvert 305.
- 6.6 Five fragments (41g) of clay tobacco pipe were recorded from two deposits. They include three bowls identifiable as of Oswald's Type 5, dating to c. 1640-1660, from moat fill 226 and one Oswald Type 6 bowl, dateable to c. 1660-1680, from levelling layer 101 (Oswald 1975, 37–9).
- 6.7 Two worked stone items were retrieved (455g). A roughly spherical fragment of limestone (Ra. 14) from moat fill 233 may have been used as a missile. It measures

a maximum of 78mm across. A fragmentary whetstone with a square cross-section was recorded from moat fill 236.

6.8 *Iron objects*

A total of 19 iron objects were recorded. Condition is generally very good, in particular for material from deposits 230-237, where corrosion has been minimized almost certainly as the result of an anaerobic environment.

6.9 The assemblage include five knives/razors; Ras. 4, 10, 11 (which includes pieces of two examples) and 12. Ra. 10 from earliest surviving moat fill 237 is a small whittle tang knife with straight back and gently tapering edge. It is probably of later medieval type, the narrow blade suggestive of a 14th or 15th century date. Ra. 12 (from comparable deposit 234), may also be later medieval. Its blade is narrow and long (c. 120mm) and the tang of 'scale' form, with three surviving rivet holes. Ras. 4 (deposit 230) and 11 (233) are both very well preserved and retain all (Ra. 4) or portions of their bone handles. Again the blades are narrow and straight, but each features a thickened metal 'bolster' at the junction with the handle which is a feature of knives of 16th century to 17th century knives. The handle of Ra. 4 is made in two parts, joined by decorative 'crenelated' ferrule. Ra. 11 features a cutlers mark (a letter or numeral) which is inlaid in copper close to the bolster and which is an possible indication of dating before the early 17th century (Noël Hume 1969, 179).

6.10 Most of the remainder of the ironwork consists of nails which are not closely dateable and fragmentary strip/sheet fragments. Objects of individual note are Ra.s 5, 6, 9 and an unregistered object from moat fill 227. The latter is a needle of sturdy, triangular-sectioned construction, probably for use with leather. Ra. 6 (moat fill 231) is a fragment from a medieval barrel padlock, and Ra. 5 (from moat fill 226) an animal bell (see photograph below). This was of sheet metal and of a form certainly known in the medieval period (Goodall 1980, Fig. 52). Ra. 9 (deposit 237) is very finely made, round in section, tapering to a point and terminating in a decorative knobbed terminal. Its use is uncertain, but possibly similar to the turned bone styli known from the later medieval period and on into the 16th century, and thought to have been used with wax tablets (Egan 1998, 272–3).





Lead alloy (pewter)

- 6.11 A single object of this material, a fragmentary spoon bowl, was recorded from moat fill 230. It probably dates to the late medieval or earlier post-medieval periods although it lacks features needed to refine such dating.

Copper alloy objects

- 6.12 A total of 57 items of copper alloy was recorded (Appendix B). All items preserve the coppery colour of the original metal, resulting from deposition in an anaerobic (waterlogged) burial environment. Seven items are identifiable as lace ends used with 'points' (see photograph below) – the leather or fabric cords used to unite or fasten clothing in the later medieval and early post-medieval periods. Those from moat fill 235 are of an earlier type with single rivet hole and probably dating to the later 14th to mid 16th centuries (Margesson 1993, 13). The remainder (from moat fills 226 and 227) are unriveted forms made from metal sheet, with the long edges folded in. Two feature tooled (probably pressed) decoration in the form of a regular diamond or lattice pattern. Unriveted lace ends, including decorated examples, are considered to date after c. 1550 and as late as 1700 (*ibid.*).



- 6.13 A total of 50 copper alloy (probably brass) pins were recorded, the majority from moat fills 226 and 227. All are drawn wire pins with spiral wound heads and of the type used both to secure clothing and for sewing in the late medieval and post-medieval periods. The large majority are short pins made of fine wire, measuring up to 25mm and as such typical of pins dating to the 16th to 18th centuries. The two from moat fill 235 are a little longer (27-28mm) and may be a little earlier. A length of wire (Ra. 2) approximately 100mm in length was also recorded from moat fill 227. Its use is unknown, although it might represent raw material for use in pin manufacture.

Copper alloy Jettons

- 6.14 Two jettons (reckoning counters) were recorded from moat fill 232. Again these preserve the colour of the original metal; an effect of the conditions of burial. Ra. 8 is well-worn and only partly legible; a triple lys to the obverse and voided cross (each arm surmounted by single lys) and within quatrefoil to reverse. It is certainly of French manufacture and very likely 15th century in date. Ra. 7 is a Nuremburg jetton of Rose / orb type issued by Hanns Krauwinkel II and dating to c. AD 1586-1635. Its reverse legend reads 'Das wort gottes bleibt ewick' (The word of god remains eternal).



Leather

- 6.15 A total of 136 fragments of leather (4547g, weighed wet in bags) was recovered. Most of the leather represents fragmentary shoes of early 17th-century date (see photographs below) but also included are one complete shoe, a large pouch or bag and a very small amount of cobbling waste. The group comprises approximately 16 or 17 individual shoes. It is recommended that the leather assemblage is conserved and that full recording, analysis and reporting is carried out.



7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Plant Macrofossils

- 7.1 Three environmental samples (a total of 6 litres of soil) were processed from moat fills 224, 226/227 and 232/235, identified within Trench 2, to evaluate the preservation of palaeoenvironmental remains. The samples were processed by wet sieving using a 250 micron mesh size (CA Technical Manual No. 2). Due to the large quantity of material recovered after sieving it was determined that only 50% of this material required examination and recording.
- 7.2 Preliminary identifications of plant macrofossils are noted in Table 1 for charred material and for waterlogged material, following nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary *et al.* (2012) for cereals. The presence of shells has also been recorded in Table 2. Nomenclature is according to Anderson (2005) and habitat preferences according to Kerney (1999) and Davies (2008).
- 7.3 Sample 1 retrieved from moat fill 224 contained high quantities of waterlogged seeds which includes buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp.), goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.), black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), lysimachia (*Lysimachia* sp.), cinquefoils (*Potentilla* sp.), vetch/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.), sow-thistle (*Sonchus* sp.), stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*), a possible corn chamomile (*Anthemis arvensis*), daisy (*Leucanthemum* sp.), sedge (*Carex* sp.) and brome grass (*Bromus* sp.) seeds. A small number of uncharred hazelnut shell (*Corylus avellana*) fragments were also identified from within the assemblage. Moderate quantities of woody/stem fragments greater than 4mm in size were recorded alongside high numbers of woody/stem fragments greater than 2mm in size. In addition there were also a small number of uncharred buds. A small amount of charcoal larger than 2mm in size was also recorded alongside a single indeterminate charred cereal grain.
- 7.4 Sample 2 retrieved from moat fill 226/227 contained moderate quantities of waterlogged seeds which includes those of buttercup, goosefoot, water-pepper (*Persicaria* sp.), rush (*Juncus* sp.) and some uncharred fragments of hazelnut shells. Moderate quantities of woody/stem fragments greater than 4mm in size were recorded alongside high numbers of woody/stem fragments greater than 2mm in

size. No charcoal or charred plant remains were recovered from within this assemblage.

- 7.5 Sample 3 retrieved from moat fill 232/235 contained moderate quantities of uncharred waterlogged seeds which includes those of buttercups, goosefoot, cabbages (*Brassica* sp.), crane's-bill (*Geranium* sp.) and sedge (*Carex* sp.) alongside a single cherry (*Prunus* sp.) stone there was also a small number of thorns. High quantities of woody/stem fragments greater than 4mm in size were recorded alongside high numbers of woody/stem fragments greater than 2mm in size. A small number of charcoal fragments larger than 4mm were also recorded from within the assemblage.

Summary

- 7.6 The recovered assemblages clearly represents the dumping of domestic settlement waste and demonstrates good waterlogged preservation of material, including insect remains. The weed and wild plant seeds recovered indicate that a number of different environments were present in the wider area. These include; wet grassland/marshy edges (as favoured by species such as sedge and buttercup, with buttercup also favouring ponds and stream side environments); waste/rough ground (as indicated by species such as sow-thistle) and scrub/hedgerow/woodland edge (as indicated by the presence of species such as hazelnut).

Animal Bone

- 7.1 A total of 35 fragments (3467g) of animal bone was recovered from moat fills 226, 227, 230, 232 and 233. The material was fragmented but very well preserved making possible the identification of cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*), pig (*Sus scrofa* sp.) and horse (*Equus caballus*).
- 7.2 Cattle was the most common species with 12 fragments (2075g) recovered. The bone was predominantly meat-rich elements, such as the scapula, vertebrae or the femur, all of which displayed heavy, repeated chop marks. In addition, cut marks were also seen on the unidentifiable but cattle-size bone, most of which were ribs. Taken together, this is indicative of the waste from secondary butchery i.e. the separation of a carcass into individual cuts of meat and also from kitchen waste.
- 7.3 The presence of sheep/goat, pig and horse was also noted. No evidence of butchery was observed which, when combined with the low recovery prevents drawing any

inference other than species identification. However, each of these animals were commonly exploited domestic species in this period so their presence is to be expected.

8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1 The evaluation has successfully identified the remains of a substantial moat immediately to the north-east of Icomb Place. The full width and depth of this feature was only recorded in Trench 2, located immediately adjacent to the historic north-eastern entrance into the current property. However, further probable fills of this moat were encountered in both Trenches 1 and 3 indicating that it extended at least along the entire north-eastern façade of the current property.
- 8.2 Evidence from Trench 2 suggests that the north-west/south-east aligned foundations of the extant northern range of Icomb Place (246 and wall 211), believed to have been constructed for Sir John Blacket in c. 1420 (see *Archaeological Background* above), were built directly on to the base of the moat. Two further north-west/south-east aligned walls, 239 and 244, were identified in Trench 2, along with their respective footings, 238 and 243; both of which also appear to be built directly on to the base of the moat itself. The form, alignment and location of these walls, directly in line with the extant entrance into the northern range of Icomb Place, suggests that they may have functioned as piers or abutments for a structure spanning the moat, which presumably incorporated a bridge. The precise form of this structure remains unclear given the limited view afforded by the current works; however the presence of waterlogged timber planks recorded within moat fill 226/227, along with the identification of two probable sockets or recesses, seemingly designed to hold substantial timber beams, beneath the threshold stones of the north-eastern entrance into Icomb Place, suggest that it was most likely primarily constructed from wood. A number of examples of wooden structures, supported by brick or masonry piers, have previously been identified through archaeological excavation at medieval moated sites in England, although none are known to survive as upstanding features (Rigold 1978, 30).
- 8.3 The nature of deposit 234/237 butting wall footings 238, 243 and 246 in Trench 2, suggests that the moat was initially lined with clay. Pottery of broad 14th to 18th-century date and a number of iron objects, including a stylus and two iron knives of probable later medieval date, were recovered from this deposit but unfortunately do

little to refine the date of construction of the moat given the broad date range of the material recovered. A number of waterlogged fills, 233/236, 232/235, 230/231 and 226/227 were identified sealing deposit 234/237, all of which contained artefactual material of primarily 16th to 19th-century date. If it is assumed that the moat was regularly maintained/periodically cleaned or scoured out during the later medieval/earlier post-medieval periods it is reasonable to suggest that the moat may have fallen out of use during the later post-medieval period and that these artefacts accumulated over a period of time within the unmaintained moat. The possibility that the moat remained open into the late 19th or 20th centuries is suggested by the presence of small quantities of mid 19th to mid 20th-century pottery noted from fills 233/236, 232/235, 230/231. However this would appear unlikely given that the moat is not depicted on the 1884 First Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map and that it is similarly not referred to by contemporary sources in relation to Icomb Place itself (see for example Royce 1882-1883). It is therefore more likely that this material is intrusive and has penetrated into earlier contexts, seemingly via a process of bioturbation or natural settling, given the soft waterlogged nature of these fills. If it is accepted that the later 19th to 20th-century pottery recovered from the lower fills of the moat is indeed intrusive then Icomb Place would appear to fit into a well-attested pattern of development of medieval manor houses during the 16th to 19th-centuries when redevelopment often involved the dereliction and/or infilling of moats which were increasingly regarded as insanitary and undesirable (Bond 1978, 13).

- 8.4 The lower (waterlogged) fills of the moat, identified in Trench 2, were sealed by a rubbly deposit, 224, seemingly indicative of an episode of demolition and containing numerous fragments of medieval/early post-medieval floor tile and leather shoe fragments of 17th-century date. It is tempting, given the date of the artefactual material recovered, to suggest that this demolition relates to a documented phase of alteration undertaken at Icomb Place during the mid to late 17th century (see *Archaeological Background* above).
- 8.5 The remaining fills of the moat identified in Trenches 1-3 (102-107; 220, 221, 223, 214-217 and 219; 302 and 306-308 respectively) all comprised undated rubbly sit-clays and appear to represent deliberate attempts to backfill the moat. The latest of these deposits identified in Trenches 2 and 3, 214 and 302 respectively, were cut by the construction cut for stone-lined culverts 205 and 305 respectively. A single sherd of mid to late 18th-century pottery and a shard of post-medieval glass were recovered from the internal fill of drain/culvert 305, identified in Trench 3, and it

would appear likely that drain/culvert 203, identified in Trench 2, is broadly contemporary given its similar alignment.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

9.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by Marino Cardelli, assisted by Anthony Beechey. The report was written by Marino Cardelli. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Jacky Sommerville, Ed McSloy, Quita Mould and Andy Clarke and Emma Aitken respectively. The illustrations were prepared by Amy Wright and Rosanna Price. The archive has been compiled by Marino Cardelli, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Steven Sheldon.

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot-date
1	100	Layer		Surface	Modern crushed stone haul road	>2.1	>2.9	0.25	
1	101	Layer		Make-up/levelling	Make-up/levelling layer above top fill of moat,	>2.1	>2.9	>0.10	
1	102	Fill	109	?Fill of moat	Grey brown rubbly silt clay	>2.9	>2.1	0.57	
1	103	Fill	109	?Fill of moat	Orange brown rubbly silt clay	>1.1	>2	0.20	
1	104	Fill	109	?Fill of moat	Light grey rubbly silt clay	1.1	>2	0.22	
1	105	Fill	109	?Fill of moat	Grey brown rubbly silt clay	>2.3	>2	0.4	
1	106	Fill	109	?Fill of moat	Mid grey brown rubbly silt clay	>1.6	>2	0.45	
1	107	Fill	109	?Fill of moat	Dark blue silt clay	>1.2	>2	0.05	
1	108	Void		Void	Void	-	-	-	
1	109	Void		Void	Void	-	-	-	
2	200	Layer		Surface	Modern crushed stone haul road	>4	>4.5	0.25	
2	201	Layer		Make-up/Levelling	Make-up levelling deposit: mixed mid yellow brown silty clay with frequent sub-angular limestone fragments	>4	>4.5	0.25	
2	202	Fill	203	Fill	Single fill of construction cut 203: Light brown yellow sandy silt including ceramic drain pipe	>4	>0.67	0.3	
2	203	Cut		Cut	NW/SE aligned construction cut for ceramic drain	>4	>0.67	0.3	
2	204	Fill	206	Fill	Backfill of 206, dark grey-brown silt clay	>4	0.7	0.35	
2	205	Structure	206	Drain	NW/SE aligned stone-lined drain/culvert.	>4	0.7	0.35	
2	206	Cut		Cut	NW/SE aligned construction cut for stone-lined drain/culvert.	>4	0.7	0.35	
2	207	Void		Void	Void	-	-	-	
2	208	Void		Void	Void	-	-	-	
2	209	Void		Void	Void	-	-	-	
2	210	Void		Void	Void	-	-	-	
2	211	Structure		Wall	Extant ashlar limestone walls of Icomb Place	>4	>0.4	>1.9	
2	212	210	Void		Void	-	-	-	
2	213	Cut		Ditch/moat	NW-SE aligned moat	>4	>6.30	2.7	
2	214	Fill	213	14 th Fill of moat 213	Mid light brown rubbly silt clay	>4	>6	0.5	
2	215	Fill	213	13 th Fill of moat 213	Light brown rubbly silt clay	>4	1.8	0.22	
2	216	Fill	213	12 th Fill of moat 213	Mid grey brown rubbly silt clay	>4	>6	0.20	
2	217	Fill	213	11 th Fill of moat 213	Mid dark grey brown rubbly silt clay	>4	>6	0.33	
2	218	Cut		Cut	Modern combined service trench	-	-	-	
2	219	Fill	213	10 th Fill of moat 213	Dark grey black rubbly silt clay	>4	>6	0.31	
2	220	Fill	213	9 th Fill of moat 213	Mid orange brown rubbly silt clay	>1	>6	0.28	
2	221	Fill	213	8 th Fill of moat 213	Light orange grey rubbly silty clay	>4	>6	0.3	
2	222	Void		Void	Void	-	-	-	
2	223	Fill	213	7 th Fill of moat 213	Mid orange brown rubbly silt clay	>4	>6	0.11	
2	224	Fill	213	6 th Fill of moat 213	Blue green sand silt containing numerous charcoal flecks, mortar and limestone fragments	>4	>6	0.20	
2	225	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange brown clay with occasional sand patches	>4	>6	>0.75	
2	226	Fill	213	5 th Fill of moat 213	Mid grey black clay silt. Same as 227.	>2	>4.5	0.27	
2	227	Fill	213	5 th Fill of moat 213	Mid grey black clay silt. Same as 226.	>2	>4.5	0.27	
2	228	Void		Void	Void	-	-	-	

2	229	Void		Void	Void	-	-	-	
2	230	Fill	213	4 th Fill of moat 213	Dark brown silt clay. Same as 231.	>1	>4.5	0.34	
2	231	Fill	213	4 th Fill of moat 213	Dark brown silt clay. Same as 230.	>1	>4.5	0.34	
2	232	Fill	213	3 rd Fill of moat 213	Dark grey brown silt clay. Same as 235.	>1	>4.70	0.35	
2	233	Fill	213	2 nd Fill of moat 213	Light blue grey silt clay. Same as 233.	>3.5	>1	0.2	
2	234	Fill	213	1 st Fill of moat 213	Compact grey silty clay with rare charcoal flecks and small angular limestone fragments. Same as 237.	>3.7	>1	0.3	
2	235	Fill	213	3 rd Fill of moat 213	Light blue grey silt clay. Same as 232.				
2	236	Fill	213	2 nd Fill of moat 213	Dark grey brown silt clay. Same as 233.				
2	237	Fill	213	1 st Fill of moat	Compact grey silty clay with rare charcoal flecks and small angular limestone fragments. Same as 234.				
2	238	Structure		Footing	Footing for wall 239: rough limestone slabs bonded by compact blue-grey clay.	>1	>0.6	0.5	
2	239	Structure		Wall	Roughly faced limestone blocks bonded by compact blue-grey clay	>1	>0.6	0.6	
2	240	Deposit		Deposit	Mid light brown compact stony clay deposit. ?supporting deposit/backfill behind wall 239.	>1	0.25	>0.3	
2	241	Void		Void	Void	-	-	-	
2	242	Void		Void	Void	-	-	-	
2	243	Wall		Footing	Footing for wall 244: rough limestone slabs bonded by compact blue-grey clay.	>1	1.2	0.55	
2	244	Wall		Wall	Roughly hewn limestone blocks bonded by compact blue-grey clay	>1	0.56	0.45	
2	245	Void		Void	Void	-	-	-	
2	246	Wall		Footing	Footing for wall 211: rough limestone block and fragment construction, bonded by compact blue-grey clay	>1	-	1.10	
2	247	Deposit		Subsoil	Dark orange brown silty clay	>0.7	>5	0.5	
3	300	Layer		Surface	Modern crushed stone haul road	>2	>5	0.24	
3	301	Layer		Make-up/Levelling	Probable modern make-up levelling deposit: mixed mid yellow brown silty clay with frequent sub-angular limestone fragments	>2	>5	0.2	
3	302	Deposit		Fill?	?fill of moat: Light grey brown rubbly silt-clay	>2	>5	0.2	
3	303	Fill	304	Fill	Mid grey brown silty clay backfill around stone-line culvert 305	>2	0.7	0.35	
3	304	Cut		Cut	NW/SE aligned construction cut for stone-lined drain/culvert 305	>2	0.7	0.35	
3	305	Structure	304	Stone-lined drain/culvert	Limestone built stone lined drain	>2	0.7	0.35	
3	306	Deposit		Fill?	?fill of moat: Mid grey brown rubbly silt-clay	>4.5	>4	0.7	
3	307	Deposit		Fill?	?fill of moat: Dark grey brown rubbly silt-clay	>4.5	>4	0.4	
3	308	Deposit		Fill?	?fill of moat: dark grey-blue silt-clay	>4.5	>4	>0.82	
3	309	Fill	310	Fill	Single exposed fill of modern service trench 310	>3.5	1.18	N/A	
3	310	Cut		Cut	NW/SE aligned modern service trench	>3.5	1.18	N/A	
3	311	Structure		Wall	Ashlar limestone walls of Icomb Place	>1.8	>0.2	>1.5	
3	312	Structure		Footing	Footing for wall 311: rough limestone block and fragment construction, bonded by compact blue-grey clay	>1	>0.2	0.75	

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Category	Description	Fabric Code	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
0	Medieval ceramic building material	Decorated floor tile		1	146	-
101	Clay tobacco pipe	Bowl		1	10	LC17
222	Iron	Hook		1	414	-
224	Medieval ceramic building material Iron Leather	Decorated floor tile Nail Shoe fragments		40 1 12	4102 17 202	EC17
226	Late medieval/post-medieval pottery Post-medieval pottery Post-medieval/modern pottery Modern pottery Medieval ceramic building material Clay tobacco pipe Post-medieval glass Iron Copper alloy Iron Wall plaster Leather Leather	Midlands Purple Glazed earthenware Brown-glazed earthenware 'Late' English stoneware Decorated floor tile Stem, bowls Window Animal bell, Ra. 5 Pin, lace ends, fragments Tack Shoe, Ra. 1 Shoe fragments, offcuts	MP TF50 TF78 TF96	1 33 16 1 64 4 6 1 41 1 1 9 74	8 1047 264 17 7099 31 12 145 14 0.6 87 350 2237	C18-C19; MC19-MC20
227	Post-medieval pottery Post-medieval pottery Post-medieval/modern pottery Post-medieval/modern pottery Post-medieval pottery Medieval ceramic building material Copper alloy Copper alloy Copper alloy Iron Leather	Cistercian ware Glazed earthenware Brown-glazed earthenware Black-glazed earthenware Westerwald stoneware Floor tile Wire, Ra. 2 Dress pin, Ra. 3 Lace end, dress pins Objects Shoe fragments	TF60 TF50 TF78 TF75 TF94	1 4 4 3 1 3 1 1 9 2 9	4 162 125 120 2 520 0.6 <0.1 0.7 4 1195	C18-C19
230	Post-medieval pottery Post-medieval pottery Post-medieval/modern pottery Post-medieval/modern pottery Post-medieval glass Modern pottery Medieval/post-medieval ceramic building material Pewter Iron Iron/worked bone	Glazed earthenware Frechen stoneware Brown-glazed earthenware Black-glazed earthenware Vessel, window 'Late' English stoneware Ridge tile Spoon fragment Nail Knife, Ra. 4	TF50 TF68 TF78 TF75 TF96	29 1 1 4 3 1 2 1 1 1	782 17 43 57 7 11 103 24 7 26	MC16-C18; MC19-MC20
231	Iron	Padlock, Ra. 6		1	22	Medieval
232	Post-medieval pottery Post-medieval pottery Post-medieval/modern pottery Modern pottery Post-medieval glass Copper alloy Copper alloy Copper alloy Leather	Frechen stoneware Glazed earthenware Black-glazed earthenware 'Late' English stoneware Window Jetton, Ra. 7 Jetton, Ra. 8 Pin Shoe fragments	TF68 TF50 TF75 TF96	1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 10	30 39 30 35 4 1 1 <0.1 179	C18-C19; MC19-MC20

233	Medieval/post-medieval pottery	Malvernian glazed ware	TF52	1	16	MC16-C18; MC19-MC20
	Post-medieval pottery	Glazed earthenware	TF50	19	786	
	Post-medieval/modern pottery	Black-glazed earthenware	TF75	3	30	
	Post-medieval/modern pottery	Brown-glazed earthenware	TF78	3	55	
	Modern pottery	'Late' English stoneware	TF96	3	25	
	Post-medieval glass	Vessel		2	10	
	Iron	Nail		1	3	
	Iron/worked bone	Knife, Ra. 11		2	29	
	Stone	Ball, Ra. 14		1	431	
	Leather	Offcuts		13	11	
234	Iron	Knife, Ra. 12		2	17	-
	Iron	Strip fragment, nails		5	36	
235	Post-medieval pottery	Glazed earthenware	TF50	2	41	MC16-C18
	Medieval/post-medieval ceramic building material	Ridge tile		1	54	
	Copper alloy	Pins, lace ends		4	0.9	
	Leather	Shoe fragments		9	373	
236	Post-medieval pottery	Cistercian ware	TF60	1	8	C18-C19
	Post-medieval pottery	Glazed earthenware	TF50	6	44	
	Post-medieval/modern pottery	Brown-glazed earthenware	TF78	3	7	
	Worked stone	Fragment		1	24	
	Copper alloy	Pin		1	0.2	
	Iron	Nail		3	16	
237	Late medieval/post-medieval pottery	Midlands Purple	MP	1	14	LC14-C18
	Iron	Object, Ra. 9		1	16	
	Iron	Knife, Ra. 10		1	10	
	Iron	Nail		2	10	
303	Post-medieval pottery	Creamware	TF69	1	2	MC18-LC18
	Post-medieval glass	Vessel, window		2	6	

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Table 1: Assessment table of the palaeoenvironmental remains

Trench		Trench 2	Trench 2	Trench 2
Feature Type		Ditch/Moat	Ditch/Moat	Ditch/Moat
Feature		213	213	213
Context		224	227	235
Sample no.		1	2	3
Processed vol (L)		2	2	2
Waterlogged material				
<i>Ranunculus</i> sp.	buttercup	+	++	+
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	hazelnut shell	+	+	
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	goosefoot	+	+	+
<i>Persicaria</i> sp.	water-pepper		+	
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.) A. Love	black bindweed	+		
<i>Brassica</i> sp.	cabbages			+
<i>Lysimachia</i> sp.		+		
<i>Potentilla</i> sp.	cinquefoils	+		
<i>Prunus</i> sp.	cherries			+
<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp.	vetch/wild pea	+		
<i>Geranium</i> sp.	crane's-bill			+
<i>Sonchus</i> sp.	sow-thistle	+		
<i>Anthemis arvensis</i> L. (seeds)	corn chamomile	+		
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L. (seeds)	stinking chamomile	+		
<i>Leucanthemum</i> sp.	daisy	+		
<i>Juncus</i> sp.	rushes		+	
<i>Carex</i> sp. L. trigonous	sedge trigonous seed	+		+
<i>Bromus</i> sp.	bromes	+		
Woody stems/twigs frags > 4mm		++	++	+++
Woody stems/twigs frags > 2mm		+++	+++	+++
Leaf frags		+++	++	++
Bud		+	-	-
Thorn				+
Charred material				
Cereal indet. (grains)	cereal	+	-	-
Charcoal 4/2mm		-/+	-	*/-
Insect remains		+++	+++	+++
Small animal/fish bone		+	-	-
Shells				
Shade-loving species				
<i>Discus rotundatus</i>				+

Key: + = 1–49 items; ++ = 50–100 items; +++ = >100 items

Table 2: Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context.

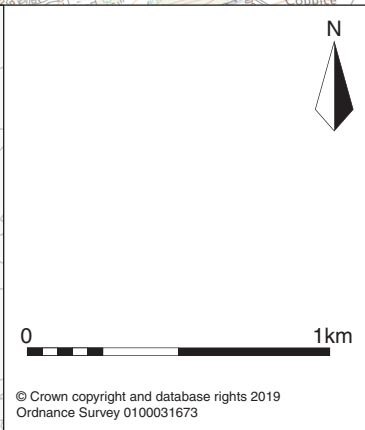
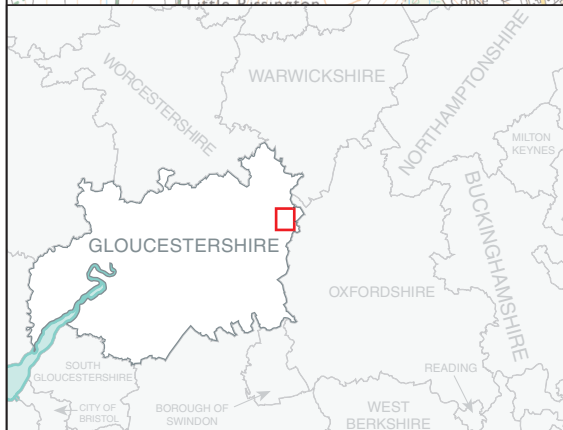
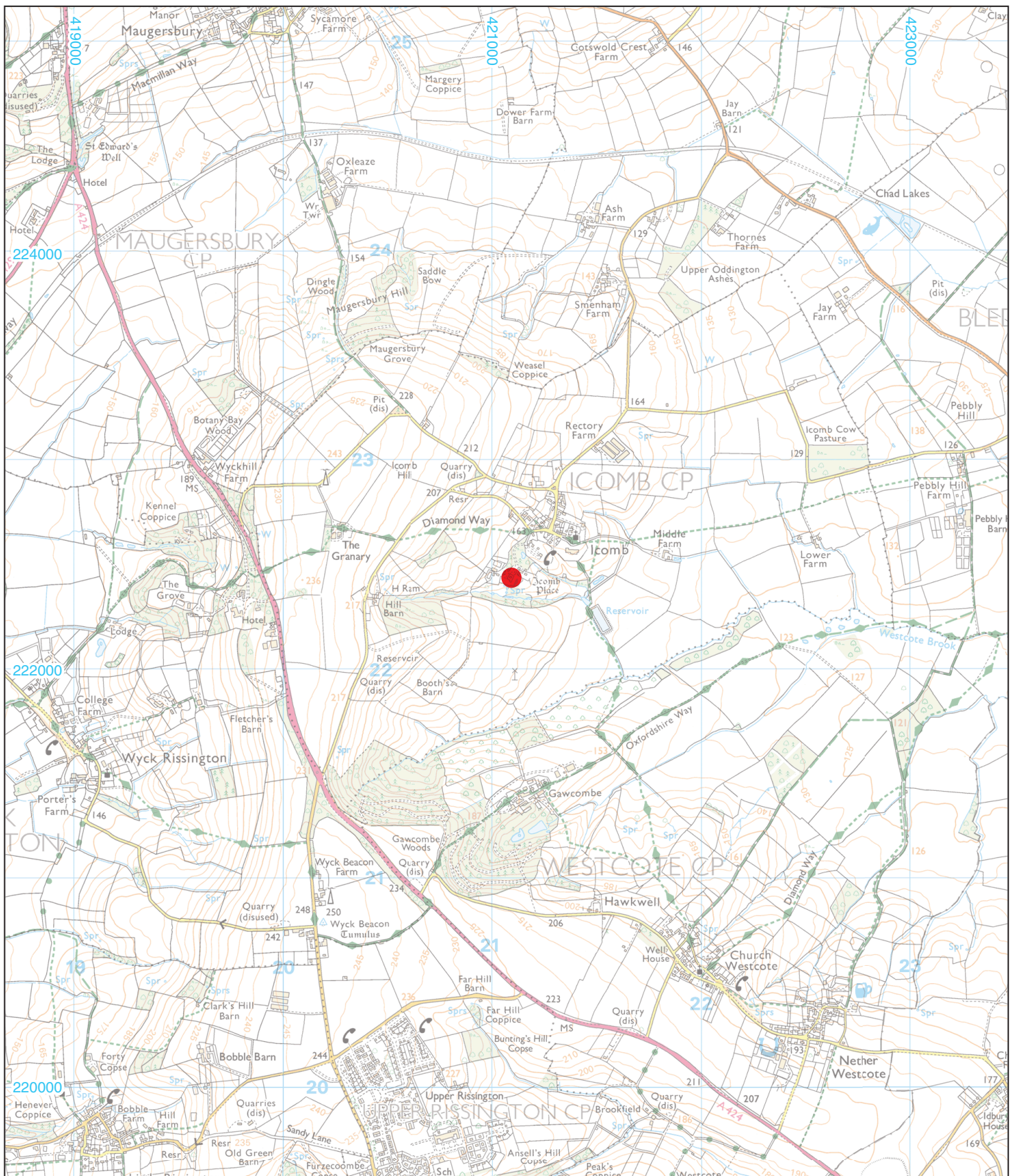
Cut	Fill	BOS	O/C	SUS	EQ	LM	MM	Total	Weight (g)
213	226	8	3	1	2	3	4	21	2508
213	227	3			2	3	2	10	852
213	230						1	1	2
213	232						1	1	3
213	233	1	1					2	102
Total		12	4	1	4	6	8	35	
Weight		2075	177	1	719	413	82	3467	

BOS = Cattle; O/C = sheep/goat; SUS = pig; EQ = horse LM = cattle size mammal; MM = sheep sized mammal

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Icomb Place, Icomb, Gloucestershire	
Short description	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in July and August 2019 at Icomb Place, Icomb, Gloucestershire. Three trenches were excavated.</p> <p>The remains of a substantial moat were identified in Trench 2, excavated immediately adjacent to the historic northern entrance into Icomb Place. Further probable fills of this moat were encountered in both Trenches 1 and 3, indicating that the moat originally extended along the entire north-eastern façade of the property.</p> <p>Evidence from Trench 2 suggests that the foundations of the extant northern range of Icomb Place were built directly on to the base of the moat. Two further north-west/south-east aligned walls, both similarly built on to the base of the moat itself, were also identified in Trench 2. The function of these walls remains unclear; however they may have functioned as piers or abutments for a probable wooden structure/bridge spanning the moat.</p> <p>Within Trench 2 the earliest fill of the moat, containing artefactual material of broad 14th to 18th-century date, suggests that the moat was initially clay-lined. A series of four waterlogged fills, each containing material of primarily 16th to 19th-century date, were identified overlying this deposit and indicate that the moat may have fallen out of use during this time. These fills were sealed by a layer of demolition material containing fragments of medieval/early post-medieval floor tile and leather shoe fragments of 17th-century date and it is possible that this deposit relates to a phase of alteration undertaken at Icomb Place during the mid to late 17th century. The remaining fills of the moat comprised undated rubbly sit-clays which appear to represent deliberate attempts to backfill the moat. The latest of these deposits, as identified in Trenches 2 and 3, were cut by the construction cut for a stone-lined drain/culvert. A single sherd of mid to late 18th-century pottery and a shard of post-medieval glass were recovered from the internal fill of this drain/culvert within Trench 3.</p>	
Project dates	17 July to 9 August 2019	
Project type	Archaeological Evaluation	
Previous work	Archaeological Watching Brief (CA2019)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Icomb Place, Icomb, Gloucestershire	
Study area (M ² /ha)	c.100m ²	
Site co-ordinates	421086 222435	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Steven Sheldon	
Project Supervisor	Marino Cardelli	
MONUMENT TYPE	Moat	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	Leather shoes, copper alloy jettons, iron knives, pewter objects	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive:	Content:
Physical	Corinium Museum, Cirencester	Pottery, metal artefacts, animal bone CBM, leather, wood
Paper	Corinium Museum, Cirencester	Trench recording forms, context sheets, permatrace sections, sample sheets, photographic registers

Digital	Corinium Museum, Cirencester	Digital photographs
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2019 <i>Icomb Place, Icomb, Gloucestershire: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report CR0152_1		




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PROJECT TITLE

Icomb Place, Icomb, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

DRAWN BY	AW	PROJECT NO.	CR0152	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	15.08.19	1
APPROVED BY	SS	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	

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 Ordnance Survey 0100031673



- Evaluation trench
- Step in trench
- Feature
- Structure
- Fill
- Modern
- Extant building/structure



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PROJECT TITLE
Icomb Place, Icomb, Gloucestershire

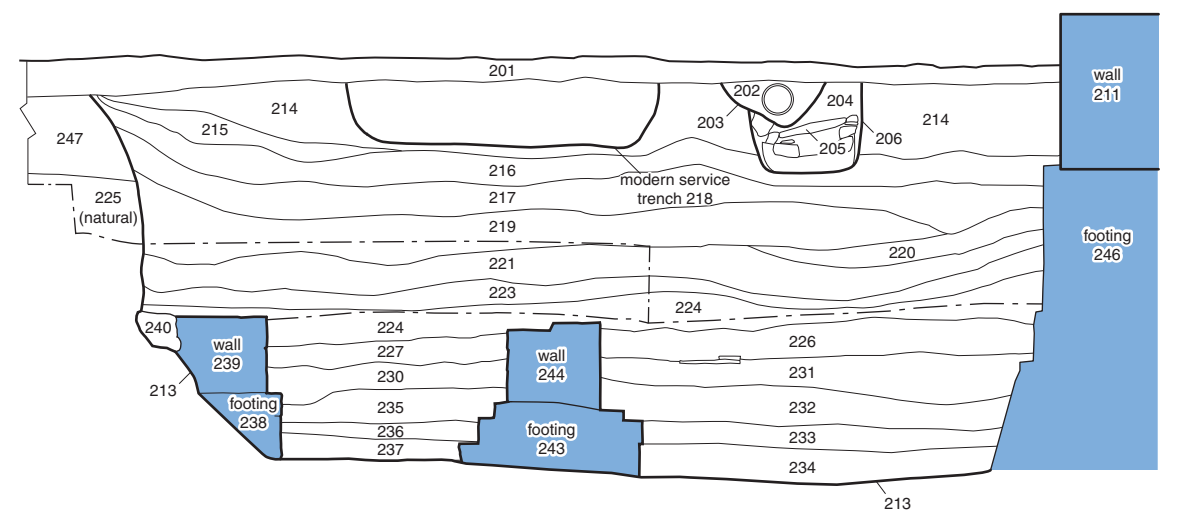
FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan, showing identified features, structures and deposits

<small>DRAWN BY</small> AW	<small>PROJECT NO.</small> CR0152	<small>FIGURE NO.</small> 2
<small>CHECKED BY</small> DJB	<small>DATE</small> 15.08.19	
<small>APPROVED BY</small> SS	<small>SCALE@A3</small> 1:200	



Section AA

NE
164.1m
AOD



- Evaluation trench
- Base of evaluation trench
- Feature
- Structure
- Fill
- Section location

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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 2: plan and section

DRAWN BY	AW/RP	PROJECT NO.	CR0152	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	02.09.19	3
APPROVED BY	SS	SCALE@A3	1:50	



4a. Trench 2 looking south-west (1m scale)



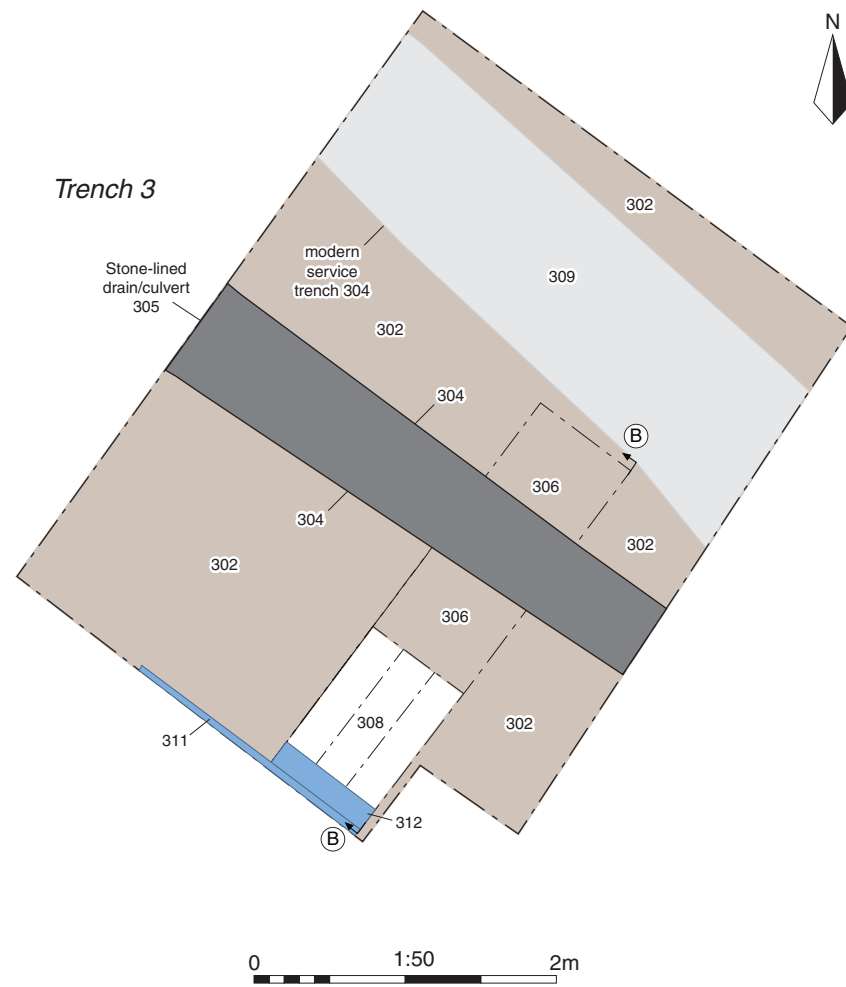
4b. Trench 2, looking north-east (1m scale)



4c. Trench 2, looking north-west (1m scale)
Note sockets/recesses in footing 246



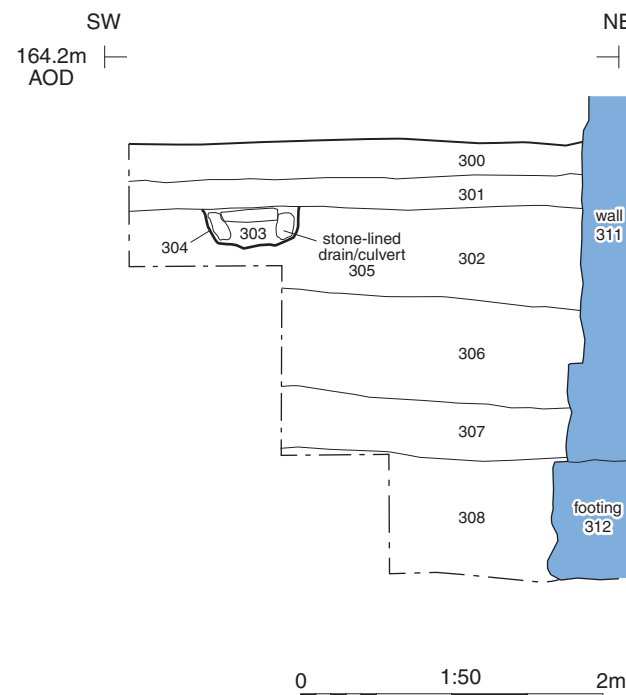
4d. Wall footing 238 and wall 239, looking north-east (1m scale)



Wall footing 312 and wall 311, looking south-west (2m scale)

- Evaluation trench
- Base of evaluation trench
- Feature
- Structure
- Fill/deposit
- Modern
- Section location

Section BB



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